

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1827.

[VOL. VII. NO. 86.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. Payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY.

Law of the United States, passed at the second session of the Nineteenth Congress.
(PUBL. NO. 51.)

An act to authorize the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida, to provide for holding additional terms of the Superior Courts, therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida are hereby authorized, until Congress shall otherwise direct, to provide, by law, for holding the Superior Courts of said Territory at such other places, within their respective Districts, as may be necessary for the more convenient administration of justice therein.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM M. GILLES,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved: March 3d, 1827.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

(PUBL. NO. 52.)

An act for improving the Navigation of the Ohio River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all sawyers, stumps, logs, and obstructions of every description, which tend to endanger the steamboat navigation of the Ohio River, at any navigable stages of the water, and which present themselves, and are to be found on the banks and sides of the River, shall be removed, so that the navigation of said River may be rendered at all times safe; and the same shall be done under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, and through the aid of some practical agent acquainted with the situation of the River, its respective bars, islands, and dangerous (dangerous) places and parts; and he shall likewise cause the channel of said River, at a part usually called the Grand Chain, near its mouth, so to be deepened by a proper channel formed, that, at the usual state of the water, steam boats may be enabled safely to pass and repass the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.
Approved: 3d March, 1827.

(PUBL. NO. 53.)

An act to grant a certain quantity of Land to the State of Ohio for the purpose of making a Road from Columbus to Sandusky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and are hereby, appropriated, to the State of Ohio, for the purpose of aiding the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company in making a road from Columbus to Sandusky City, the one half of a quantity of land equal to two sections, on the western side of said road, and most contiguous thereto, to be bounded by sectional lines, from one end of said road to the other, whereover the same may remain unsold, reserving to the United States each alternate section the whole length of said road through the lands of the United States, to be selected by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the President: *Provided,* That no toll shall at any time be collected of any mail stage, nor of any troops, or property of the United States.
Approved: 3d March, 1827.

(PUBL. NO. 54.)

An act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per annum, for six years, is hereby appropriated, to be applied as in this act prescribed, and as may, hereafter, be directed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be procured, Ship timber suitable for the construction of vessels of the various classes now recognized in the Navy of the United States; and also the timber proper for the construction of steam batteries; and to take the proper measures for having the said timber duly seasoned and preserved, so as to be fit for immediate use.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take the proper measures to preserve the live oak timber growing on the lands of the United States, and he is also authorized to reserve from sale such lands, belonging to the United States, as may be found to contain live oak, or other timber, in sufficient quantity to render the same valuable for naval purposes.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be constructed two dry docks, on the most approved plan, for the use of the Navy of the United States, the one of said Docks to be erected at some point to the South, and the other to the North of the Potomac River.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the necessary examinations and inquiries to be made, to ascertain the practicability and expediency of erecting a Marine Railway for the repair of sloops of

war, and other vessels of an inferior class, at Pensacola, and, if it shall appear from such inquiry an (and) examination, that such Railway would be useful to the Navy of the United States, and can be constructed at a reasonable expense, that he cause the same to be constructed, on the most approved plan.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the Navy Yards of the United States to be thoroughly examined, and plans to be prepared, and sanctioned by the President for the improvement of the same, and the preservation of the public property therein, from which plans no deviation shall hereafter be made but by his special order.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the money appropriated by this act shall not be transferred to any other object of expenditure, nor shall any part thereof be carried to the fund denominated the surplus fund; and annual reports shall be submitted to Congress of the expenditures under this act, and the measures taken to carry the same into effect.
Approved: 3d March, 1827.

(PUBL. NO. 55.)

An act granting to the Corporation of the City of Mobile the right of preference in purchase of four sections, at or near Spring Hill, in the county of Mobile.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Saint Stephen's be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to receive from the corporation of the City of Mobile, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for a quantity of land, not exceeding four sections, at or near Spring Hill, in the county of Mobile, and State of Alabama; and, upon the receipt of said sum as aforesaid, the said Register and Receiver shall issue their certificate to, and in the name of the corporation of the City of Mobile, for the said quantity of land, not exceeding four sections as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for, and in consideration of the sum aforesaid, paid as aforesaid, that all the right and claim of the United States, to the said quantity of land, not exceeding four sections, in the county of Mobile, and State aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby, vested in the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City of Mobile, for the time being, and their successors in office, to be applied or disposed of by them, for the sole use and benefit of the said City forever: *Provided,* That no part of any claim, arising from acts of known as donations or pre-emptions by the reported list of actual settlers, or from grants recognized by any Treaty, shall be covered or taken by this grant, but the same shall be excepted from, and held as not covered or interfered with by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That patents shall issue, upon the presentation of said certificate of the Register and Receiver aforesaid, for the said quantity of land, not exceeding four sections, to the corporation of the City of Mobile, in the same manner that patents now issue upon the final certificate.
Approved: 3d March, 1827.

(PUBL. NO. 56.)

An act to provide for the completion of the road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of nine thousand six hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, in aid of the unexpended balance of the former appropriation to the same object, for the completion of the road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, to be paid, as the same may be required, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause a military road to be opened from Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, to Fort Towson, on the Red river, and from thence Southwardly, to the Northern boundary line of the State of Louisiana, by Washington, in Hempstead county, following the high lands between the waters of the Washita and Red rivers, in the direction of Nachitoches, Louisiana.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ such part of the troops of the United States as he may think proper, to survey and construct said road; and for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same

is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 3d March, 1827.

(PUBL. NO. 57.)
An act concerning the location of land, for the use of a Seminary of Learning in the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to locate a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships reserved by the eleventh section of the twenty-first April, eighteen hundred and six, and by the seventh section of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and eleven, for the use of a seminary of learning in the State of Louisiana, on any of the public lands in the State, in sections corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the location of said lands shall be made as aforesaid, the title thereto shall be, and he is hereby, vested in the State of Louisiana, for the use of a seminary or seminaries of learning therein, as the Legislature of said State may direct.
Approved: 3d March, 1827.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. P. WHITE: Sir, I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper from its commencement to the present date; and as I have at all times discovered in you a willingness to publish in its columns every thing which was in any way calculated to advance the public good; and as there is, at this time, much diversity of opinion among the politicians of the present day, on the effect and constitutionality of the bill commonly called, the "Wool" or "Woolen Bill," passed, during the late session of Congress, by the House of Representatives, and laid on the table in the Senate, by the casting vote of the Vice President,—I am of opinion much public good would be rendered to the inhabitants of this part of our Republic, by publishing in your paper, at this time, Nos. 1 and 2, essays which are to be found in the National Journal of the 29th March, over the signature of "Colbert," on that subject. Yours, very respectfully,
A friend to Domestic Manufactures.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

MR. PETER FORCE: Dear Sir: As the very important question of the constitutionality of the congressional protection of Manufactures is at present a subject of debate, I request you will insert the two Essays sent herewith, in which it is fully discussed. Yours, &c.

A CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1827.

COLBERT—No. 1.

It was believed that the question of the right of Congress to impose duties for the protection of manufactures, was finally settled—and that irritation would never again be excited on the subject. The belief has proved nugatory. Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, in a speech manifesting considerable warmth and strong feeling, has again asserted the unconstitutionality of the system.

"When in violation of the constitution of the United States, you talked of encouraging domestic manufactures, did they [the southern members] not point to that part of the proceedings of the convention that framed the constitution," in which the power to promote and encourage the useful arts, &c. by bounties, was expressly refused to you? Did they not tell you, that the rights of one part of the community were invaded by an iniquitous taxation, for the benefit of a smaller part?"—*Mr. Hamilton's Speech, Jan. 25, 1827*

This is harsh language—and, even if correct, is not very decorous towards that legislature of the nation which enacted the existing tariff, which is now branded with the opprobrious and disgraceful stigma of "an iniquitous taxation," and "a violation of the constitution." But what shall we say of this very strong reprobation, when it is proved to be utterly unsound in principle?

Nothing can be more illogical than to style a "protecting duty," a bounty. It is an utter perversion of terms. The operation of both, it is true, is very nearly similar. But to insist, from this result, that they are the same, is just as correct as to assert that beef and bread are the same substances, because they equally contribute to support the human frame.

On the subject of the constitutionality of protecting manufactures, it may suffice to refer the reader to the subsequent essay, published a year since, in which the sentiments of the first congress are to be found, fully and completely expressed, beyond the power of cavil, at a time when the meaning of the framers of the constitution, and the proper bearing of

that instrument, were certainly as well understood as they can be at this day, by Mr. Archer, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Stevenson, or Mr. Tattal. The solemn acts of legislation of that body corresponded exactly with these sentiments. They protected by duties, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; but the second very inefficiently.

And however willing the world may be, to do complete justice to the extraordinary talents and pure patriotism of Mr. Hamilton, he will not be offended at the assertion, that Mr. Madison, one of the purest and soundest men that Virginia ever produced, is not inferior to him—and when in the year 1789, Mr. Madison, and most of the other leading members of congress, recently from the convention, not only admitted the right, but advocated the exercise of that right, to protect manufactures, surely it is among the most wonderful things of the present age, that enlightened men, and enlightened bodies of men, should now denounce its exercise as a violation of the constitution. Among the aberrations of the human mind, this will certainly hold a conspicuous rank.

Mr. Madison.—"Regulations have been provided, [in some of the States,] and have succeeded in producing some establishments, which ought not to be allowed to perish from the alteration which has taken place. It would be cruel to neglect them, and direct their industry to other channels; for it is not possible for the hand of man to shift from one employment to another without being injured by the change. There may be some manufactures, which, being once formed, can advance towards perfection without any adventitious aid: while others, for want of the fostering hand of government, will be unable to go on at all. Legislative attention will therefore be necessary to collect the proper objects for this purpose."—*Lloyd's Debates, Vol. I. p. 26.*

The same.—"The States that are most advanced in population, and ripe for manufactures, ought to have their particular interests attended to in some degree. While these States retained the power of making regulations of trade, they had the power to protect and cherish such institutions; by adopting the present constitution, they have thrown the exercise of this power into other hands; they must have done this with an expectation that those interests would not be neglected here."—*Idem, p. 24.*

General Washington's sentiments on the subject are certainly entitled to great attention.

In his message to congress, 1790, he states:

"Their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military supplies."

To promote them can have no other meaning than to protect. No other mode of promotion was in the power of congress.

Again: "The encouragement of manufactures is of too much importance not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way that shall appear eligible."—*Message of 1796.*

Mr. Jefferson's views corresponded exactly with those of General Washington. In his message of 1802, he distinctly recommends the protection of manufactures to Congress.

"To cultivate peace, maintain commerce and navigation; to foster our fisheries, and protect Manufactures, adapted to our circumstances, &c. are the landmarks by which to guide ourselves in all our relations."

And are these overwhelming testimonies to be set aside by the new-fangled construction of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Tattal, Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Archer, &c. &c. Forbid it reason and common sense. We might, if such a construction were attempted to be forced upon us, say with Mr. Tattal, when he so violently opposed the attempt to rescue from ruin our manufactures, on which the middle States so mainly depend:

"Shall we submit to such treatment—No, Sir, we cannot." &c. &c. &c.

But this is language we scorn to use. Supposing with Mr. Hamilton, however illogically, that protecting duties are "bounties," have we no precedent to plead for them? Has our government refined upon "bounties," as "the accursed thing" that "violates the constitution?" What will Mr. Hamilton say, when he reads the following section of a law, passed July 29, 1813:

"On all pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, exported therefrom, subsequent to the last day of December, 1814, there shall be allowed and paid a bounty—[yes, Mr. Hamilton, a bounty,] of twenty cents per barrel."

It will be said that this is but a drawback of the extravagant and enormous duty on salt. This is no answer. It is to all intents and purposes a bounty. But I lay no sort of stress on this fact. The argument is too strong to need it. But has the Government laid no duties on Importation for the protection of agriculture?

The high duties on cotton and hemp in 1789, were expressly to encourage the growth of those articles in the South, the staples of which were then most lamentably depreciated, as witness the Jeremiah of Adanus Parke, on the 16th of April, in that year.

"The staple products of South Carolina and Georgia, were hardly worth cultivation, on account of their fall in price. The Lands were certainly well adapted to the growth of hemp, and he had no doubt but its culture would be practised with attention. Cotton was likewise in contemplation among them; and if good seed could be procured, he hoped might succeed. But the low strong rice lands would produce hemp in abundance, many thousand tons even this year, if it were not too late in the season."—*Lloyd's Debates of Congress, Vol. I. p. 79.*

Mr. Tucker, another of the representatives from South Carolina, joined in the doleful chorus with Mr. Burke:

"The situation of South Carolina was melancholy. While the inhabitants were deeply in debt, the produce of the State was daily falling in price. Rice and Indigo were become so low, as to be considered by many not objects worthy of cultivation."—*Idem, page 93.*

The duties imposed at that time on those bulky raw materials, cotton and hemp, were 150 per cent. higher than those on the finest cotton or hempen goods.

Cotton sells now to the South for 7, 8, 9, and 10 cents per lb. The duty, which is actually prohibitory, is three cents, equal to 34 per cent.

The cheese imported in 1825, averaged about 16 cents, (29,097 lbs. cost \$4663.) The duty is nine cents, equal to 56 per cent. But cheese in Holland is only 6, 7, 8, or 9 cents per lb. and, therefore, so far as regards that quality, the duty is from 100 to 150 per cent. I trust no man of honor will deny that this is a protecting duty. It is in a great degree prohibitory.

The enormous duties on snuff and tobacco, from 70 to 90 per cent. imposed in 1789, were intended to be, and actually were, prohibitory. The object was to secure the tobacco planter the consumption of the country, and this was effectually accomplished.

The exorbitant duty, three cents per lb. equal to 75 a 100 per cent. on brown sugar, a necessary of life, used chiefly by the poor, is for the protection of the wealthy planters of Louisiana, who always vote en masse against the protection of manufactures, by duties of 25, 30, or 33 per cent. The duties on sugar operate most ruinously on the merchants engaged in the West India trade, in which that article forms a chief item of remittances, and is always, or at least almost always, a losing concern. The attempts to reduce the duty to 2 1/2 cents per pound were rejected by the Southern votes, which are rarely divided.

A member of Congress voting against a small reduction of the duty of 75 a 100 per cent. in his own favor on a bulky article, subject to heavy freight, and next hour voting against a duty of 30 or 40 per cent. in favor of his fellow-citizens on a high article, such as cottons, exhibits a moral phenomenon, not calculated to excite very pleasurable sensations in a philosophical mind.

So much for the protecting duties in favour of agriculture.

Mr. Hamilton's distress about the sufferings of the poor, from the proposed duty on coarse woollens, might be easily alleviated, and his mind restored to its usual state of serenity, by reflecting on the often-quoted case of coarse cottons, the very high duty on which was opposed on similar grounds. The article is now one hundred per cent. better than when imported—and is sold at half the price, making a difference of seventy-five per cent. in favor of the poor, who excite so much of Mr. Hamilton's commiseration. That is to say, one yard of domestic cottons, now sold for twelve and a half cents, will wear twice as long as a yard of India muslin, which was sold at twenty-five cents; and, but for the domestics, would continue at that price. Coarse cottons, in 1816, excited an equal degree of the commiseration of some of the members of the then Congress, lest the poor should be oppressed and injured by high duties on the article!

To conclude: Mr. Hamilton has expressed an idea having a close affinity with the threats held out by Mr. Tattal in regard to the tariff of 1824:

"Are you prepared," said Mr. T. "by passing this infernal bill, to add to a poverty which is wearing one portion of our country to the bone?" "Is it thought that we will tamely submit to this treatment? No, sir, we cannot. By heaven, we will not."

Mr. Hamilton very gravely and soberly informs us, that the tariff bill "shook the Union to its centre." This is a subject of the utmost delicacy, on which it is difficult to refrain from expatiating largely and severely. But it is fraught with materials for "spontaneous combustion," which do not require any agent to produce ignition. The discussion is therefore waived. And woe, tenfold woe, befall the man who "casteth about fire brands, arrows, and death"—"and saith, am I not in sport?" But let it be distinctly observed, and let the observation sink deeply into the minds of those by whom the threat is so frequently and so wantonly broached, that it ought never to be pressed by any part of the Union, but more particularly by the Southern States, which are by far the most vulnerable, and the least able to carry such threats into execution. The other States have too long and too patiently submitted to these very intemperance—very imprudent—very impolitic—very offensive—and, more than all, very impotent menaces—which no earthly consideration could justify—and nothing for a moment palliate, but the effervescence of inexperience, or the petulance and impetuosity of tempers of morbid irascibility. For a thousand reasons, the threats might be retorted with tenfold force. They ought, therefore, to be forborne for ever. "Quosque tandem?"

COLBERT.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1827.

MANUFACTURES.

Captain Head, in his "Rough notes of a journey across the Pampas and among the Andes," states that some acute observer made the important discovery that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, and the neighboring provinces, had no butter. The whole country abounded with excellent pastures, filled with excellent cows, but still they had no butter. Immediately it occurred to him that there was an excellent field for speculation. A churning company was established for the manufacture of butter, and a ship load or two of Scotch milkmaids was immediately brought to the establishment. But the perverse cows would not be milked, even after the milkmaids came. Here was a difficulty; but genius and perseverance overcame it. Gauchos were employed to catch the cows, and tie their legs together. The churning company went to work to make butter, with high hopes of wealth and consequence. The butter was made. In a short time the shops of Buenos Ayres were full of the churning company's butter. But here a sad discomfiture awaited the hitherto brilliant prospects of the churning company. The butter would not keep; and the wicked inhabitants preferred the use of oil, to the use of the churning company's butter!! So the milkmaids were glad to return to Scotland, and the churning company went, no man knows where.

Here is an exact picture of what is going on in our own country, only that our manufacturers of wool and cotton contrive to manage matters so as to compel the people, to wear their woollen and cotton goods. If the churning company had hit on the same expedient—if they had procured the passage of a law prohibiting the introduction of oil into the country, or, carrying the principle to its full extent, had obtained a law prohibiting man, woman and child from eating oil instead of butter, they might have got along as well as our manufacturers. But whether this did not occur to them, or whether they attempted it and found the government unmanageable, we are not informed.

AGE OF THE LOW COUNTRY.

The time and mode of the formation of the low country, observes Professor MITCHELL, are particulars which it is desirable to have ascertained. They are matters which have awakened curiosity from the first settlement of the Atlantic coast—and they determine the nature of the mineral substances which may be looked for with some reasonable prospect of discovering them.

The prevailing opinion is, that the low country has been formed by a very gradual encroachment of the land upon the sea—that one sand bank after another has been thrown up along the coast, until the continued operation of the same causes for many ages, has resulted in the production of the whole region between the primitive formation and the ocean.

The question must be determined by an examination of the organic remains that occur in it, and the appearance of these is such as leads to the conclusion, that at least the greater part of the low country has been formed at one period, and that it is, compared with the secondary formations of other countries, of a recent date.

Of the districts whose geology has been accurately studied, the south-eastern part of England and the northern part of France, are those whose geological charac-

ters approach the nearest to those of the eastern and southern part of our own State—and the results of the examination of which, may be applied with advantage for the determination of the age of the low country, and the mode of its formation. From an accurate examination of these, it appears that they are regularly divided into beds or layers, lying one upon another like the leaves of a book—these layers not being however parallel, but a little inclined to the horizon, and that the organic remains are altogether different in the different beds, but the same in distant parts of the same bed.

Thus, a collection of shells from the chalk cliffs of Dover, from the neighborhood of Paris, and from the chalk of Poland, will exhibit, nine species out of ten, the same. But if this collection from the chalk be compared with another from a different layer, though only a few miles distant, very little resemblance will be observed. Raleigh Register.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

A correspondent of the New York Enquirer, gives the following prescription as an effectual remedy for drunkenness.

The prescription which I have generally employed, is the following: Antimonial Wine half an ounce; Wine of Ipecac two drachms; Tincture of Asafoetida, one drachm. A portion of this, and in cases of long standing, the whole of it, is to be mixed with the liquor to which the person is addicted, and, in many cases, unless the person is told, he will swallow the dose without suspicion. It is not always necessary that all of the ingredients, should be administered, and the dose can be graduated according to the constitution, age and inveteracy of habit. The relish for liquor will be instantly and entirely destroyed; and whenever the liquor is seen, and in many instances even mentioned, the principle of association will immediately call up the disagreeable impression. As long therefore, as this is retained in the memory there will be no danger of a relapse; as soon as symptoms of this are observed, a much smaller dose will wonderfully refresh the memory.

The above remedy is no nostrum. It has not been brooded over in secrecy, hatched in darkness, and now ushered into the world, unable to bear the light. It is offered with much confidence to the public for trial; and those who witness its operation are particularly requested to give the result in some of the public papers, or leave information with the editors.

All editors, who are friendly to the suppression of intemperance, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

LIBERALITY, and GOOD SENSE.

FROM THE NEW YORK EV. POST.

Slavery.—We have, long since, on good information, been quite satisfied that the fate of the black population in our Southern States has been materially mistaken by us, in supposing it to be doomed to wretchedness, cruelty and oppression, and we have only waited for a fair opportunity to make public the reasons on which this opinion has been formed. We have principally derived it from many impartial and unreserved personal conversations with numbers of those ladies and gentlemen, who annually come to pass the summer months with us; a custom which should be regarded and encouraged as a great national blessing; a custom which has a powerful, an inevitable but insensible tendency, to assimilate the manners, fashions and modes of thinking and acting of distant residents of the same nation, and soon make them insensible to those little nameless and unimportant differences, that cannot on every account be too soon obliterated even from memory. From the above source we have occasionally obtained the most satisfactory information, that with occasional exceptions, of course, the condition of the black population there, particularly on the plantations, is one of contentment, of gayety and happiness; and that the connexion of owner and slave is one of mutual attachment.

Counterfeits.—In addition to the notices of counterfeit bills of the United States Bank, already published, we have to state, that counterfeiters of the \$100 notes of the New Orleans branch, have been discovered in Philadelphia. They are signed N. Biddle, President; Thos. Wilson, Cashier; and payable to C. J. West, Cashier, or order.

The \$20 notes of Georgia State Bank have also been counterfeited. They are payable at the Branch Bank, Augusta, to T. Hale, dated Oct. 27, 1821—1824 and 1825—and signed by W. B. Bullock, President, and A. Porter Cashier. The paper and engraving are excellent; but the signatures, upon examination, are not so well done. The E, in Porter's name, is a capital in the counterfeit, and a small letter in the genuine bills; in the genuine, the point after A, in A. Porter's name, is a small o; but in the counterfeit it is a common dot or period. The 4 in the name of Bullock is larger and heavier in the counterfeit, than in the genuine note. There is also a difference not described, in the Vignette.

RUFUS KING.

The following sketch of the political life of Rufus King, who died in New-York on the 29th ult., is taken from the Commercial Advertiser, of that city.

"Mr. King entered into public life at an early age. After completing his legal studies, he was chosen, at the close of the revolution in 1784, to represent the State of Massachusetts in the old Continental Congress. In this body he acquired great influence, and was the mover of a proposition, which will always render his name distinguished and respected in the annals of his country. We refer to the prohibition of slavery in the old North West Territory. After serving in that body to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, he was deputed by the same State to the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. This instrument having been prepared and submitted to the States for their ratification, Mr. King was sent, by the town of Newburyport, with Mr. Parsons and Treat Paine, to the State Convention, which gave the sanction of Massachusetts to the new Constitution. In procuring this sanction, Mr. King was mainly instrumental. Objections were made to it in Massachusetts, as well as in New-York and Virginia; and whilst the talents of Hamilton and Madison were engaged in surmounting the obstacles opposed to it by the anti-federalists of the two latter states, Mr. King was performing an act of equally vital importance to his country, by soothing the fears and prejudices which operated against it, in a State that was still agitated by the feelings which produced the Shay rebellion. When the requisite number of States had signed their assent, and the Constitution went into operation under the auspices of Washington, Mr. King was chosen by the Legislature of this State, their Representative in the Senate of the United States. Here he acquired the particular confidence of Washington, by whom he was selected as the minister of this country to the Court of St. James. Although a Federalist, such was the confidence reposed in his talents and character by Mr. Jefferson, that upon his succeeding Mr. Adams, he expressed his special desire to Mr. King, that he should continue to represent the United States at the British Court. In compliance with this request, he continued until, having completed all the negotiations entrusted to his care, in 1805 he requested permission to return to his native land, from which he had been absent about eight years. His patriotic support of the government during the late war with Great Britain, and his determination to sacrifice party feelings, and to unite with his friends in the common defence, acquired for him the esteem of his political opponents in his own State. This was evinced by his election, by democratic Legislatures to represent this State in the United States Senate, for two successive terms. In 1822 he was chosen a member of the convention which formed the constitution of this State, and in 1825 he was appointed by Mr. Adams again to represent the United States at that court where he had before acquired such a distinguished reputation. Expectations were entertained that the high respect in which he was personally held by the leading members of the English Cabinet, would have essentially contributed to a satisfactory arrangement of the unadjusted difficulties between the two governments, and the marked attention paid to him on his arrival by Mr. Canning and the other ministers, proved that those expectations were not unjustly formed. An overruling Providence, however, did not permit them to be realized. During his voyage, Mr. King was attacked with a disease, often the consequence of a voyage, and which so impaired his health, as to prevent him from an active discharge of the duties of his office. After remaining abroad a year, in the hope of re-establishing his health without any improvement, he determined to return to die in his native land, in the bosom of his family and his friends. Here, cheered by the attentions of an affectionate family, and in a composed and resigned state, he calmly awaited his approaching end.

It is when men like him are taken from among us, that we have cause for grief. We remember the days of his former usefulness, and bend in reverence before the chastening stroke. We rejoice that he should so long have been spared—and that the blow descended not in the hour of his prime and his usefulness. In manner, Mr. King was mild and dignified; in temper, firm and decided. As a speaker, he was a model for parliamentary debate. His compatriots in the Senate will long remember the respect which he manifested for their opinions, whilst he firmly maintained his own. As a statesman, prudent, penetrating and comprehensive in his views; his country will long have cause for gratitude, that his talents were devoted to the promotion of the public good. He was his country's true friend; and while he did not hesitate to condemn the policy which placed us in collision with Great Britain, he did not permit his feelings to operate, when his fortune and influence were required, to promote the successful termination of the war. His

private character was without blemish. As a husband, affectionate and sincere; as a father, an object of veneration to his children; he has descended with lamentations to the tomb. As a patriot, his country mourns his loss.

ANOTHER CALCULATION.

A correspondent of the U. S. Telegraph, who writes from Natchez, (Mississippi) under date of 27th March, says:

"The backwoodsmen of the West calculate thus as to the result of the next election:

	Certain.	Certain.	Doubtful.
JACKSON.	ADAMS.		
Maine	9	—	—
Massachusetts	15	—	—
Connecticut	8	—	—
Vermont	7	—	—
New Hampshire	8	—	—
Rhode Island	4	—	—
New York	16	10	10
Pennsylvania	28	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	8
Maryland	7	3	1
Delaware	3	—	—
Virginia	24	—	—
N. & S. Carolina	26	—	—
Georgia	9	—	—
Alabama	5	—	—
Mississippi	3	—	—
Louisiana	5	—	—
Tennessee	11	—	—
Kentucky	9	—	5
Indiana	5	—	—
Illinois	3	—	—
Missouri	3	—	—
Ohio	—	—	16
Aggregate	157	64	40

Deducting all in New-York and Kentucky, and one in Maryland, from the above 157 it would still leave Jackson the requisite number of electors."

Col. Drayton from South Carolina, in one of his speeches in Congress, introduced the following just remark: "Another great advantage which we enjoy over Great Britain ought also to be noticed: We are not oppressed by national or expensive establishments; whilst in England, they are burthened with tithes, with poor rates, with county rates, with a costly government of kings, princes, nobles, priests, pensions and sinecures; with a numerous standing army, an immense navy, and an inextinguishable public debt; with taxes upon every article they eat, drink, or wear, whilst they are alive, and even when dead, they are carried in taxed coffins, in taxed hearses, drawn by taxed horses, to their graves, where they are deposited to sleep with their ancestors, to be taxed no more, when insensible of such a blessing.

A writer in the London Morning Herald, in comparing the expenses of the British and American government, makes the following statement:

"The annual expenditure of the U. States amounts to only about 2,313,883 sterling, that is to say, to about one twenty-fourth part of ours, which is 55,000,000. The details of course, bear a similar proportion. Thus, whilst our army costs eight millions and a quarter, the U. States army costs but 468,000. Our navy costs six millions and a half; that of the United States only 726,000. Our ordnance one million and three quarters; the American ordnance but 263,000. Our civil list—namely, king, royal family, nobility, and courts of justice, two millions and a quarter; the civil list of America, 274,000. Our king one million, the president of the United States 6000.

A gentleman at Paris for his amusement, made a calculation of the melodramatic crimes of the principal performers of the theatre Boulevard. According to this calculation, Tautin has been stabbed 16,302 times. Marly has undergone 1,100 poisonings with variations. Fenoy has been put to death 27,000 times in various ways. Mademoiselle Adelle Dupis has been innocently seduced, carried off, drowned, or otherwise disposed of, 750,000 times. Madame Levesque has been tried for life 64,000 times; and Mademoiselle Oliver, who has been but a very short time on the stage, has already emptied the chalice of guilt and vengeance 1,600 times. Here then are 869,809, crimes to be divided among five persons who nevertheless enjoy excellent health and universal respect.

Ivanhoe.—Sir W. Scott is affirmed to have asked his daughter, Mrs. Lockhart, previous to her marriage, whether she preferred 5,000l. in ready money, or Ivanhoe, then unpublished, she preferred the latter. In choosing that beautiful and successful romance, it is to be presumed that the lady did not repent, since the first edition brought her 4,000l., and some say more.

Mr. I. Tytler, in his Geographical Grammar, has the following interesting piece of information. "Wolves are scarce in Canada, but they afford the finest furs in all the country, their flesh is white and good to eat, and they pursue their prey to the tops of the tallest trees!" Verily, this man ought to have a leather medal. It would have been impossible for Falstaff, the prince of liars, to have told so many falsehoods in an equal number of words.

Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, in expressing his acknowledgements for the amount of money voted by the Legislature of South Carolina, for the benefit of his mother as a daughter of Mr. Jefferson, says,

"It has been enhanced an hundred fold by the fact of its enabling her to preserve from the hammer of the auctioneer the furniture of her father's bed room, and some few articles, in themselves of little value, but rendered of intense interest from their intimate association with her dearest recollections."

Randall W. Smith has been tried, found guilty of man-slaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary, Lexington, (Ky.) seven years, for killing Dr. Brown. He is to be tried for shooting Mr. Christopher at the same fire.

The Frankfort, (Ken.) Argus of the 4th inst. contains an advertisement offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of Ewing Hogan, who has murdered Jno. Wells. In the description of Hogan one item is worthy notice—"a part of his nose has been bitten off."

John Dawe, late mate of brig Junius, has been convicted of manslaughter at Charleston S. C.; for causing the death of Mr. Wheaton, 2d mate of that vessel. He was tried in a United States Court. It is said there is no law of the United States to punish manslaughter, and he was released.

Judge Martin of New-Orleans, we perceive, has finished his History of Louisiana, and according to arrangement, it was put to press in March. Judge Martin is a Frenchman by birth, but for many years practised at the Bar in this State, and resided at Newbern. During his residence there, he edited several Law Books, amongst which was a Revised Code of our Statute Laws. Previous to his removal, he had collected materials for a history of North Carolina, and was considered well qualified for undertaking such a work. Whether the matter collected has passed into other hands, or is still forth-coming, we know not. Wherever the materials are, they are valuable, for the Judge is a man of great research and of gifted talent. *Ral. Reg.*

Christ Church, in Ann-street, New-York, has been purchased by the Roman Catholics, at an expense of \$19,200, making the fourth Roman Catholic Church in that city.

Explosion.—On the 17th ult. the powder mill of Mr. John Reed, Montgomery county, (Penn.) was blown up. Two buildings adjoining, together with 1700 lbs. powder, were also destroyed. One man, named Henry Weaver, was killed, and another dangerously wounded.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 7th ult. says:

"An immense amount of unemployed capital is now, and has for some months been, lodged in the Bank of England, by parties who have no advantageous employment for it. According to report, the sum is not less than six millions sterling, for which no interest whatever is allowed.

The Nantucket Inquirer states that a young lady of that town has printed with a pen, in imitation of typography, three books, containing nearly two hundred duodecimo pages, so accurately resembling impressions of type as to mock the nicest scrutiny.

ASSISTANCE to the GREEKS.

The following statement of the contributions for the Greeks, in Europe, is taken from the New York Daily Advertiser:

During the two years 1825 and 1826, 1,472,544 francs were contributed—equal to about \$290,000. The amount expended in the same time was 1,217,955 francs, which leaves 254,589 in the treasury.

Notwithstanding this large amount, and the fact that contributions have been repeated in many places, the spirit by which they are produced seems to be increasing, instead of declining, and the supply is not only becoming more abundant, but assumes a permanent character.

The amount received between July and December, 1826, was about 200,000 francs from France, and 325,105 from foreign countries. Among the former were the following: from masonic lodges, 815 francs; collected by the ladies in Paris, 37,597; and 91,132 from the departments. Nearly 4000 francs were received from the Grand Duchy of Baden; 25,000 from the Low Countries; Wurtemberg, 5,886; Mayence, 1,040; Hamburg, 33,000; Sweden, 58,183; Bavaria, 85,000; Prussia, 101,847; &c.

The Swiss committee, of whose success we have only general information, are a distinct body.

Fayetteville, May 9.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Sunday last, Mrs. Livingston, of Lower Fayetteville, was attacked by a Cow, and so bruised and wounded that she died in a very short time. *Journal.*

Salisbury:

MAY 22, 1827.

Messrs. Van Buren and Cambreleng, on their passage through Warrenton, the 3d inst. paid a visit to Mr. Macon, accompanied by Gov. Burton. On the next day, they departed hence for the north.

A pretty numerous meeting of the friends of the administration of the general government, was held in Baltimore on the 5th inst.; at which resolutions were adopted, approbatory of the measures of Mr. Adams' administration, and declaratory of their intention to use all honorable means to secure him a re-election. A convention of the friends of Gen. Jackson, to be composed of delegates from all parts of the state, is shortly to convene in Baltimore. The administration meeting was composed only of citizens of that county and city.

A ballot for President of the U. S. was taken week before last, on board the canal-boat Stephen Van Rensselaer, between Schenectady and Utica, (state of New-York); the result of which was: for Mr. Adams, 19; Gen. Jackson, 11. But this is not a fair test: Stephen Van Rensselaer is one of the most wealthy men in that state, and is a devoted Adams man; and the boat being named in honor of him, it is not unlikely a respect for the name of their boat influenced the votes of many on board of her.

Georgia.—The subject of the gubernatorial election in this state, is beginning to be agitated by the papers. Some affect to believe Mr. Forsyth can be elected by an overwhelming majority; others (and among them the Augusta Chronicle) express a doubt whether there will be much of a contest, "or in fact any at all," as they think Col. Campbell can easily be elected. The Macon Telegraph is under an impression that "Mr. Forsyth will withdraw his pretensions," if, indeed, it can be said he has advanced any. The Augusta Chronicle is also of the opinion "there will be no opponent to Col. Campbell." Mr. Forsyth never having been authoritatively announced as a candidate. In a state where there is such constant and violent political effervescence as in Georgia, it is extremely difficult to know what degree of credit to attach to the various and conflicting accounts of the popular breeze, which come to us through the medium of the press. It is our purpose to keep our readers advised of facts and opinions, that they may judge for themselves.

Fire.—The large and valuable dwelling-house of Wm. J. Hobby, Esq. (late editor of the Chronicle) situated on the corner of Reynolds and McIntosh streets, in the city of Augusta, Georgia, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that nothing in the house was saved,—the family barely escaped with their lives. It was with a good deal of difficulty a number of other valuable buildings were saved. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on Mr. Hobby's house; the loss will fall heavily on him.

Hyco Academy, not far from Milton, in this State, was consumed by fire on the 2d inst. This is the second time that Academy has been destroyed by the all-devouring element.

Correction.—In the 6th section of the ordinance of the corporation of this town, published in our last, the reader will please substitute "cow-house" for "corn-house."

James Cox, of Sangamo county, Illinois, hung himself with a trace chain in his own stable, on the 12th ult.

James Blevins committed suicide in Fayetteville, on the 9th inst. by taking two ounces of laudanum. He was a young man, had been in Fayetteville about four months, came last from N. York—and died because he was unable to pay the landlord his tavern expenses.

Earthquake.—We learn that a pretty severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Wilkesborough, (in this state) on Friday, the 11th inst. The doors and windows of the houses were quite sensibly shaken; and the water in the river was seen to have a tremulous motion. Something of a shock was felt at Wilkesborough, a year or two ago.

A tall Cabbage.—The Tuscumbia (Alabama) Patriot, of the 28th ult. says there is a cabbage stalk growing in the garden of Mr. George H. Miller, of that village, which has attained the uncommon height of nine feet!—and is still growing higher. It is of the common kind of cabbage, and no unusual pains were taken in rearing it. Query: Can the Patriot inform us whether Jack the Giant-Killer's Beans won't flourish in that part of Alabama?

Paper Making.—The Columbia (South-Carolina) Gazette is now, and has been for two or three months past, printed on paper made at the paper-mill of Messrs. Fawcett, White & Co. near that place. Theirs is the first mill for manufacturing paper ever established in South Carolina; and confident hopes are entertained that the patronage extended to it, will insure to it a permanent continuance. The greatest obstacle the proprietors have met with, is the difficulty of getting a supply of rags.

We learn that there is no paper-mill in Georgia.

In North-Carolina, we have Mrs. The Western Carolinian is printed on paper manufactured at Salem, in Stokes county, at the mill of Mr. Shober; where paper of various kinds, and good quality, is made in considerable quantities. Messrs. Gales & Son have a mill at Raleigh, and Mr. Anderson another at Fayetteville. Notwithstanding these establishments, immense quantities of paper are brought hither from abroad.

The legislature of Rhode Island convened in Newport, on the 2d inst.; and after a session of four days, adjourned, having disposed of the business before them. The state of Rhode Island is only about as large (geographically) as one of our counties.

Since our last, there has been a refreshing rain; which has imparted life and health to the vegetable kingdom: it was, however, partially dispensed, very little having fallen in some places not many miles distant from here.

James Graham, Esq. of Rutherford county, is not, nor has he been, a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election: the announcement of him as such, in the Raleigh Star, was a mistake. Samuel P. Carson, Esq. of Burke, and Dr. Robert B. Vance, of Buncombe, are at this time, the only candidates for Congress, in that district,—and are probably the only ones there will be.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND. By an arrival at New-York of the English ship Dalhousie Castle, Liverpool papers to the 17th, and London to the evening of the 14th of April, have been received. The London Globe of the latest date, in a second edition, published at half past five o'clock, announces the appointment of Mr. Canning as Premier, and the resignation, in consequence thereof, of the following several Ministers:

The Lord Chancellor (Eldon); The Duke of Wellington, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Bathurst, Lord Westmoreland, Lord Bexley, and Mr. Peel.

Lord Lowther, son of Lord Londale, also, resigned as one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Thus it appears that there has been a general sweep of the Cabinet. The Courier of the 14th says, that the Duke of Wellington has resigned not only the Ordinance, but as Commander in Chief—that several of His Majesty's household also had resigned, namely, Duke of Montrose, Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Graham, his son; and the Duke of Dorset, master of the horse.

The King is reported as having expressed indignation at the attempt of the Tory and High Church party to circumscribe his prerogative, and to dictate a cabinet to him. Some of the resignations were made apparently with the hope they would not be accepted; but the King accepted them at once.

Lord Melville, first Lord of the Admiralty, had also resigned. This is deemed singular, as he was of the Catholic side of the cabinet. The King had appointed the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral; the whole Board of Admiralty (excepting Lord Melville) retaining their places. It is said with more confidence that Lord Grenville is to be the Foreign Secretary—Mr. Robinson, who is to be made a peer, to have the Colonial office, vice Lord Bathurst—and Lord Dudley and Ward, to bear the privy seal. The Duke of Buckingham and Mr. Brougham are, it is said, to be introduced into the Cabinet.

The Catholics of Ireland may now renew their applications for relief, with better hopes of success. With a cabinet selected by Mr. Canning, and himself at its head, there is every reason to believe that their claims, so just in themselves, and so long and wrongfully postponed, will be accorded at last.

The London Free Press of the 15th of April says, there is little foreign intelligence. The elevation of Mr. Canning and absolutists of the continent. We scarcely think they will venture to make any head against the moral and united force that will be arrayed on the side of constitutional liberty.

The changes in the Cabinet have caused many conflicting opinions among the London Journalists. The Times says, "we believe there will be great diffidence in preventing some public expressions of joy on the retirement of the Chancellor. An illumination is hinted at."

Ireland.—The distress in Ireland, is deplorable. The Dublin Patriot says:—We lament to hear that the distress of the lower orders, in the far greater part of Ireland, is almost unprecedented at this season of the year, and that the prospect of increasing misery is frightful. In Carlow, Wick, Cork, in short, over almost the entire surface of Ireland, the population are unemployed, and literally starving. In some places, so inadequate are the funds of charity, that coffins are not thought of for the dead.

Colonial Trade.—In the British House of Commons, the 26th March, Mr. Canning laid on the table the correspondence between the British government and that

of the United States, upon the subject of trade with the West India colonies. Mr. Canning remarked that as part of the correspondence had been laid before the American Legislature, it was fitting that the whole should be published. These documents being ordered to lie on the table, Mr. Hume asked if the correspondence was final. Mr. Canning replied that "he conceived it to be final for he had had the last word." The London Times, in alluding to this correspondence, remarks, "that the last letter of the Foreign Secretary shuts the door upon all negotiations for the present, on the trade of America with the British colonies."

Mr. Canning possesses the entire confidence of His Majesty, and unlimited powers for the composition of an administration on any principles which seem to him best adapted to the circumstances of the country.

Arrangements which have been spoken of, but we do not repeat them with confidence, are the following:

Mr. Huskisson to succeed Mr. Peel, at the Home Office.

Mr. Robinson, to be called to the House of Peers and to succeed Earl Bathurst, as Colonial Secretary.

Lord Grenville to be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Viscount Dudley and Ward, to be the Lord Privy Seal.

Portugal.—Affairs in Portugal assume a very serious aspect; the rebels, as they are called, have been victorious, and it is evident that the British must send heavy reinforcements, or the troops they have there already will be beaten. The Indicateur of Bordeaux says that they will be reinforced considerably, and adds that appearances are more than ever for war. Spain and the Portuguese revolutionists are on the best terms, and France, no doubt, urges them on.

The Echo du Midi mentions the discovery of a conspiracy that had been formed at the very gates of Madrid. The conspirators are said to have been eight hundred in number, and twenty-seven of them have been shot. One of the leaders, upon promising to reveal the details of the plot, was spared and conducted to Madrid. Peace is about to take place between Russia and Persia.

Despatches dated 23d March, were received in London on the 10th April, from General Clinton, commanding the British army in Portugal. The brigades remained stationary, and all was quiet.

Brazil.—Important news has been received at New-York (up to the 17th inst.) from Rio Janeiro, (capital of Brazil). The country was in a deplorable condition; and business at a complete stand. An American brig, from New-York, had been captured by a Brazilian government steam boat, and some of her crew imprisoned, and put on board a Brazilian 74, in irons. Col. Raguet, the American charge d'affaires, and Mr. Wright, the American Consul, had demanded an explanation of the cause of imprisonment, which was not only refused, but it was understood they were treated with indignity by the minister of marines. Mr. Raguet had demanded his passports, which were granted, and he would return home the first opportunity that offered. A full account of the facts connected with this affair, have been transmitted to our government.

The French and Colombian Ambassadors had not been well received by the Brazilian government. Admiral Brown, of the Buenos Ayrean squadron, had captured nine out of a fleet of sixteen Brazilian vessels, and the remainder would probably share the same fate.

By a late arrival from La Plata we learn that Admiral Brown has captured a fleet of fifteen sail of gunboats up the river Uruguay; and by the British Packet, still later, we learn that Commodore Biddle, in company with a British man of war, boarded the Brazilian Admiral's ship at Monte Video, and demanded those captured to be given up whose terms of service had expired. The demand was complied with, and 70 British and 40 American seamen were instantly liberated.

The Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, met in this City on Saturday last, and adjourned the same day, there being but little business on docket. Chief Justice Marshall delivered a very lucid and elaborate opinion on a question of law, reserved at the last Court, in the suit of Whitaker vs. Freeman for defamation. The defendant, in that suit, had pleaded not guilty and justification, and it was reserved as a point for the court to decide whether he had not deprived himself of the benefit of the first plea, by entering the latter. The opinion of the Court was in favor of the defendant, and the verdict of the Jury for 1800 dollars was set aside. A new trial however was granted to the plaintiff, with leave to amend his declaration.

Raleigh Register, 15th inst.

Fayetteville, May 9. The Superior Court of Cumberland commenced its session on Monday, Judge Martin presiding. The Judge's charge to the Grand Jury was peculiarly chaste, pertinent and perspicuous. Journal.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills of the New-York Bank letter D, payable to S. Watkins, date 5th July 1819, are in circulation in Virginia. The execution is said to be very superior, and the only clue given for the detection of the imposition, is the fact that the ink of the counterfeit, is not so dark as that of the genuine bills.

The Markets.

N. York Market, May 8th.—Cotton, uplands, (under which denomination, all from N. Carolina is rated) 9 to 10; New-Orleans, 10 to 11; Cotton bagging, hemp 22 to 23, flax 15 to 19; domestic calicoes, blue (Taunton) 17 to 18; fancy, 16 to 20; brown cotton shirting (4 wide) 7 to 10; bleached do. 7.8 wide, 11 to 15; brown sheetings, 4.4, 11 to 13; do. 5.4, 15 to 17; bleached, 4.4, 14 to 19; do. 5.4, 17 to 20; yellow beeswax, 28 to 30; checks, 4.4, 14 to

18; cotton yarn, 5 to 10, 23 cts. per lb.; American feathers, 30; hides, 10 to 17; sole leather, 23; North Carolina tobacco, in leaf, 3 to 4 cts.

Money Market.—In New-York, May 8th, cent. discount, Virginia, 1; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 2; Darien, 15 to 20; Alabama, Mobile bank 4, Tombigbee 10; Ohio, 7 to 8; pi. 2; Louisiana, 2.

U. S. Bank Stock, at the above date, 120 to 120 1/2.—Bank of New-York, 124 1/2.

Fayetteville, May 10.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 30 to 35; Coffee, 18; COTTON, 8 to 10; Corn, 70 to 75; flour, 6 a 6; Iron, 5.50; Salt, 75 to 80; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Cotton is selling readily this morning at 58 to 58 50.

Charleston, May 9.—Cotton, upland, 8 a beeswax, 25 a 25; apple brandy, 35 a 36; to 22; salt, Liverpool in bulk 52 1/2; Turkeys 15; molasses, 29 a 30; black pepper, 15 a 16; corn, 58 a 62; flour 5 1/2 to 5 3/4.

North-Carolina bank notes, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1 1/2 do. In Uplands, some purchases have been making, principally at 8 1/2 and 8 3/4 cents, although selections for the very finest qualities, which are scarce, still range as high as 9 1/2 cents. The stock on hand has become heavy within the last two or three weeks, owing to the scarcity of vessels.

Camden, May 12.—Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8; corn, 62 1/2 a 65; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, 81 1/2 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7.

A man was lately killed, at Windham, Conn.) by a tailor, with a pair of shears! This is the most anti-romantic weapon we ever heard of. By and by we shall hear of men being pinned to death.

A curious case of seduction and its punishment is given in the last French papers. A Spanish Count having seduced a young woman was sentenced, unless he made restitution to her by marriage, to be sent to hard labour at the galleys for four years. The seducer preferred the punishment to the tying the marriage knot.

Married.

At the residence of John M'Lelland, Esq. on the 10th inst. by Col. Abner F. Caldwell, Capt. Thomas H. Condy to Miss Mary Melissa Stevenson, all of Ireland county.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 9th inst. by Alexander Jett, Esq. Col. John Denton to Miss Martha Fish.

In Charleston, S. C. lastly, Mr. David Clayton, Merchant of Lincoln county, in this State, to Mrs. Eliza Crow, of Charleston.

In Caswell county, on the 24th ult. Mr. John E. Brown to Miss Elizabeth E. Carter.

In Montgomery county, Mr. William Cade, Merchant of Fayetteville, to Miss America W. Legrand.

In Guilford county, on the 10th inst. Mr. James M'Nairy, Jr. in the 18th year of his age, to Miss Sarah W. Jeans, in her 16th year!

DIED.

At Philadelphia, 29th of April, the Honorable William Tighman, Esq. chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the seventy first year of his age.

Notice.

In the last number of this paper, I observed a notice on the signature of Washington Adams, forewarning all persons from trading with me for rights of my improved Patent Grist Mill, which runs both stones in counter directions. This is to inform all whom it may concern, that I claim this improvement as originally my own, and have obtained Letters Patent, under the great seal of the United States, for the same; I have also had a Mill in operation for upwards of two months. Washington Adams applied at the Patent Office, (in person) since my application, for a Patent for the same Mill, or a similar one, and failed to get one. I have been informed that he has since applied a Mill to use, after examining one very minutely, which I had in operation. Said Adams pretends to claim the right, because he thought of the plan some six or eight months ago, as he states, but has never applied one to use, until I had obtained a patent, and put a Mill in complete operation. BENJAMIN OVERMAN. Greensborough, May 17, 1827. 3165

I do hereby

FOREWARN all persons from trading with Benjamin Overman, for the rights of the improved Mill that runs both stones in counter directions. The subscriber informs the public, that he has the original claim; and all persons using, or vending to others to be used, the rights of the said improvement, may expect to be dealt with in law. WASHINGTON ADAMS. May 4, 1827. 3164

Every man his own Miller.

The subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mendell's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal Patent Grist Mills, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these Mills, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. John E. Mahan of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus. The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts. BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER. Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 3174

Kyles & Meenan,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public the receipt of their

SPRING GOODS,

comprising a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Liquors, Cutlery, Queens-ware, &c. &c. All of which will be sold unusually low for cash. Salisbury, May 7, 1827. 163

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of Gold, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury. May 9, 1827. 62

TO RENT, The MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS valuable stand, occupied by Col. Edward Yarbrough, is now offered for rent. Possession can be given in October next. It is excellently situated in the Western part of the state, either for convenience, or situation. It would be preferred to lease it for two, three, or four years.—Terms will be made known, on application to the subscriber. EZRA ALLEMONG, April 13th, 1827. 33

Nails for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulerwider, proprietor of the Lincoln Nail Manufactory, offers to the public NAILS of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, Agent. Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6mt76 N. B. Old Copper Stills, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

Silas Templeton, Tailor,

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with pattern figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice, and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him. Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 59

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding. Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of. Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant, J. H. DE CARTERET. Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

Estate of Thomas Todd.

THE subscriber having obtained letters as administrator of the estate of Thomas Todd, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate of the dec'd. are requested to come forward on or before the May Court, and make payment; and all those having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, agreeably to the acts of assembly, to the administrator, for settlement. BENJAMIN HOWARD, Adm'r. April 18th, 1827. 4165

GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of Military Goods. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to Repair Watches, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention. Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS,

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest Spring Fashions in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage. Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

The JACK Gen. Wellington,

WILL stand the present season in Salisbury, and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of Five Dollars,—no colt, no pay. Gen. Wellington is as sure a foal-getter as any Jack in the country; was raised in the eastern part of the state, is now 8 years old, in high health and vigor, gets uncommonly likely colts, and will be warranted to produce as fine Mares as any in this section of country. Inquire of the subscriber, in Salisbury. CHARLES L. BOWERS.

The above Jack, and a very likely Jenny, both for sale, on very accommodating terms. Inquire as above. April 26, 1827. 60

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Napoleon,

WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of eight dollars the season, four dollars the single leap, and twelve dollars to insure. Mares sent from a distance, will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind. MICHAEL BROWN. March 6, 1827. 61

Gold Mine.
WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the Gold Mine on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.
February 12, 1827. 50

Dr. Martin & Henderson,
HAVE connected themselves in business in the town of Mocha-ville, Rowan county; where the services of one, or the co-operation of both (if required) may generally be procured.
May 1st, 1827. 4:64

Five Cents Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 28th of April, a bound apprentice to the blacksmith trade, by the name of John M. Swink. I swear all persons from harboring or trading with him.
WM. PINKSTON, Jr.
Rowan county, May 5, 1827. t63

North-Carolina, Surry county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1826: Thomas Douglas vs. Edward Beeson; original attachment. It appearing to the court, that the defendant lives in another state, it is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear to the said suit, and replevy, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.
Jm67 JO: WILLIAMS, Cpk.

North-Carolina, Buncombe county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Heskiah A. Barnard, assignee of Elijah Skidmore, vs. Joseph Otis; original attachment. It having been made appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, notifying said Joseph Otis to be and appear at the fall term of said court, to be held at the court-house in Asheville, in October next, and make himself a party to said suit, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him.
6:64 Test: ROBT. HENRY, cpk.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827: Robert G. Twitty, Ex'r. of Jo. Bowen, and agent of McBee and Reinhardt, vs. Willis Allen; Original attachment, levied on 275 acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday in July next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and made final. Witness Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of American Independence. 6:67 ISAAC CRATON, c. c.

North Carolina, Buncombe county:
COUNTY Court, April term, 1827: James Greenlee vs. George and James Scott; Original attachment; Thomas Moore summoned as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another government, therefore, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, notifying the defendants to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Asheville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against them.
5:66 Test: JOHN MILLER, Cpk.

North Carolina, Buncombe county:
COUNTY Court, April term, 1827: John Young vs. William Young; Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the state, therefore, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Asheville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him and the lands condemned to the plaintiff's use.
5:66 Test: JOHN MILLER, Cpk.

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Thornton Brown and others, vs. Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown, adm'rs. of Francis Brown. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly.
Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence. 6:65 ISAAC CRATON, c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford County:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Gould Hoyte, Arthur Bronson and James Murray for themselves, and Eliza Thompson, Peter A. Jay and Peter W. Rad-cliff, Executors of Jas. Thompson, vs. Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, and Wm. Coxe, heirs of Trench Coxe, Jun. deceased, and David B. Ogden and others. Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, Wm. Coxe, David Ogden and others, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the petition heard exparte, and decreed accordingly.
Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence. ISAAC CRATON, c. c.

Couch and Windsor Chair MAKING.
GEORGE W. SPEARS respectfully informs the citizens of Concord, (Cabarrus county) and the surrounding country, that he has opened a shop in said town, where he is prepared to make and repair all kinds of Couches, Carriages, Bigs, &c. in the most substantial manner, and in the newest styles of workmanship, at short notice and on moderate terms. Also, all kinds of Windsor Chairs made and painted to any pattern. Corn, and other kinds of grain, delivered either in Concord, or at Gen. Phifer's mill, will be received in payment for work. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
Concord, May 9, 1827. 6:15

LANDS for TAXES.
I will offer for sale, at the Court House in Morganton, on Monday, the 28th day of May next, the following tracts of Land, in Burke county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1825 and 1826, to wit:
One tract on the top of Hump-Back Mountain belonging to the heirs of John Wallace, containing 100 acres, more or less;
A tract near the Two Sisters, belonging to Charles Reese, 300 acres, more or less;
A tract on Bright's Path leading to Toe River, belonging to the heirs of Sam'l. Harris, 100 acres, more or less;
Two tracts lying on the east side of Yellow Mountain, 200 acres each, belonging to the heirs of Gov. Alexander Martin;
A tract on the waters of Elk of Watauga River, in the names of Martin and William Davenport, containing 200 acres, more or less;
A tract of 100 acres, adjoining the above, in the same name; and
A tract of 100 acres, in the name of William White, or Permenia Taylor, lying in Linville Cove, adjoining a tract belonging to Col. Avery, called Baker's Old Field. S. M'D. TATE, March 24, 1827. t63 S. J. Burke county.

Valuable House and Lot.
THE subscriber, as Agent for the proprietors, will sell, for cash or notes negotiable and payable at the Bank, without reserve, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of the May session of Rowan County Court, (it being the 22d day of May next) that valuable House and Lot in said town, formerly the property of Capt. John Fulton, now dec'd. These premises are situated on the great West square of the town, adjoining the residences of Charles Fisher and Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., are pleasantly located, and have on them a large and nearly new dwelling-house, and all the necessary out houses, besides a cotton-gin house, &c. and a well of water, and pump, in the yard. A bargain may be expected in these premises, as the sale will be positive.
FIELDING SLATER, Agent.
April 28, 1827. 4:63

For Sale, or Rent,
MY House and Lot in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to
MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.
January 8, 1826. 44

Valuable House and Lot IN SALISBURY.
THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, owned by the late Thomas Todd, on Main Street, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, is offered for sale. The stand is an eligible one, being central in the town, for any kind of business. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the Widow, or to
RICHARD LOCKE.
May 3d, 1827. 4:64

For Sale, or Rent.
I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my HOUSE and LOT in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.
JACOB ALBRIGHT.
April 19th, 1827. Jm73

New Lines of Stages.
THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLN to ASHVILLE, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of Mail Stages between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Asheville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operation; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.
SAMUEL NEWLAND.
Morganton, April 2d, 1827 57:1

The Wilkesboro' Hotel,
IS now open, and amply provided for the accommodation of Visitors. Its local situation, in the Valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting; add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious Rooms, a well supplied Ice-House, and but little could seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.
The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our Northern Cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.
The lines of STAGES from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above Establishment: Fare five cents per mile,—way passengers, 6c.
GEO. V. MASSEY.
Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.

THE STAGE.
INDIAN WAR DANCE.
"A hundred warriors now advance,
All dressed and painted for the dance;
And sounding club and hollow skin
A slow and measured time begin
With rigid limbs and sliding foot
And muttering low the time to suit,
Forever varying with the sound
The circling hand moves round and round.
Now slowly rise the swelling notes,
When every crest more lively floats,
Now tossed on high with gesture proud,
Then lowly 'till the circle bow'd;
While clanking arms grow louder still,
And every voice becomes more shrill,
Till fierce and strong the clamor grows,
And the wild war-whoop bids its close.
Then starts Shunkonga forth, whose band
Came far from Huron's storm-beat strand,
And thus recounts his battle feats,
While his dark club the measure beats."
From the Virginia Jackson Republican.
TO MAY.

Come then loveliest month of Spring,
And with thee all thy beauties bring:
Return and all thy charms resume,
O'er Nature's bosom spread thy bloom;
Lovely roses blushing greet thee,
Joy and love rise up to meet thee;
Nature, in verdant beauty blooming,
Enaptured smiles, and hails thy coming. Q.

MISCELLANEOUS.
LARGE BREWERIES.
Mr. Jesse Buel, in writing to the Editor of the American Farmer, from Albany (the seat of government of the state of New-York) thus speaks of the extensive Brewing establishments in that city:
"As I have introduced you to a Brewery, I hope it may not be deemed obtrusive to state, that there is more ale brewed in Albany, than in any one, and probably more than in any two towns, on the continent. There are five extensive establishments; one of which is aided by a twenty horse steam power, and is capable of turning off 240 barrels of beer a day. Others are but little inferior in extent. Two years ago, there were 220,000 bushels of barley malted in this city, during the making season, and the quantity this year probably exceeds 300,000. Albany ale has a high reputation, and I understand the immense quantity furnished at these establishments has a ready sale in the domestic and foreign market. The barley is furnished by the farmers of this county, and of a few counties west of it; and the hops come principally from Madison and Oneida. Both these articles are becoming important staples; and, in these hard times, contribute essentially to the agricultural profits of the country."

Moral Honesty.—They that neglect moral honesty, neglect that which is a great part of religion—their duty towards man. What care I to see a man run after a sermon, if he cheats as soon as he comes home? On the other side, morality must not be without religion; for if so, it may change, as suits its convenience. Religion must govern it. He that has no religion to govern his morality, is no better than my mastiff dog; so long as you caress him, and please him, and do not hurt him, he will play with you as finely as may be; he is a very good moral mastiff; but if you hurt him, he will fly in your face and tear out your throat.
Selden.

The structure and function of the lungs in human subjects has long been a chief study of Dr. Majendie, of Paris; and by very numerous dissections of this organ, in its ordinary and also in its phthisically diseased state, he has ascertained that the tissues or cellular coats of the lungs are almost entirely composed of the minute branchings of blood vessels, of the pulmonary arteries and veins, anastomosing or connecting with each other. That the cells of the lungs diminish in number, but increase in size with considerable regularity, from childhood to old age, the increase being greatest where a cough has attended the individual. That on the whole, aged people consume much less oxygen, and consequently have much less animal heat, and are less able to resist cold than the young. Dr. Majendie has found, that the beginning of phthisis, or consumption, is owing to the small parietal of the pulmonary blood vessels secreting a greyish yellow matter, in one or more of the cells of the lungs; this, in some cases, is moveable, and the patient coughs it up, and recovers; but much too frequently it increases, adheres to the small vessels, gradually obliterates

them, and the whole lobe at length becomes tuberculous, or formed of this greyish yellow matter. Considering thus the commencement of consumption is only an alteration of the habitual secretion of the vascular tissue of the lungs, Dr. M. employs sedatives, and particularly the hydrocyanic acid, in the two first stages of the disease, with the happiest effect.
Monthly Mag.

NORTH CAROLINA.
In looking over some papers, we found a letter addressed to us signed an "Old Guilford soldier;" grievously complaining of a want of public spirit in North Carolina to improve the naturally great advantages of that state, whereby many were driven to the

"West and setting sun."
This has been lamentably the case in our own state. Maryland, with the exception of a few districts, has declined in population and wealth. But something of a better spirit begins to prevail. We begin to see that we must exert ourselves or sink. We have highly gifted men, and means to do much good for ourselves. The great mistake, however, that we have made, and which has mainly caused our misfortunes, (except because of our slave population, which eats up all its own product,) still extensively prevails. We "call upon Hercules" instead of putting our own shoulders to the wheel—we look to foreign trade and foreign support, instead of home trade and home population. We wait for prosperity to come to us, instead of inviting or seeking it. But we are getting alive to the making of roads, digging of canals and establishing manufactories, to employ our people and make our labor profitable, by the easy exchange of commodities. North Carolina may do the same. Her fine western country has no superior in the quality of its soil or kindness of climate, and when its beautiful hills are covered with sheep, there will be population and wealth and public spirit in the valleys, and the sea-board, because of the domestic commerce afforded and its own special products, will keep pace with the progress of improvement in the interior. Niles.

An old Bachelor in Ohio, by way of a set off against Gen. M'Clure's proposition to tax Bachelors instead of dogs, proposes as follows—hear him. Let every one who is tired of conjugal felicity, pay a certain tax to the state for a divorce, according to his ability; and it will not only supersede the necessity of taxing dogs, but there will be no need of taxes of any kind. And if government will give me the exclusive privilege of unmarried all those who wish to be unmarried in the United States, I will pledge myself to pay the National Debt in five years.
N. York Advocate.

HONEY, a cure for the GRAVEL.
About 27 years ago (says a correspondent) I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and had got rid of that severe disorder, by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy, and found it effectual.

After being fully clear of my disease about ten years I declined taking honey, and in about three months, I had a violent fit of my old complaint, I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score and ten, and have not for the last 17 years, had the smallest symptom of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail.
[London pap.]

A husband whose ears were constantly assailed by the unruly tongue of his wife, bore the sound of her incessant alarum with the greatest patience. "It is very clear," said one of his friends, "that you are afraid of your wife." "I am not afraid of her," said the husband, "but only of the noise she makes."

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times. The lion called the sheep, to ask her if his breath was unpleasant: she said aye; and he bit off her head for a fool. He called the wolf and asked him; he said No; he tore him in pieces for a flatterer; at last he called the fox, and asked him: "Truly," said the fox, "I have caught a cold, and cannot smell."

MUSTARD.
The black seed is that which table-mustard is made of. It is sown in rows two feet apart, early in the spring. The plants ought to be thinned to four or five inches apart. Good tillage between the rows. The seed will be ripe in July, and then the stalks should be cut off, and when quite dry, the seed thrashed out, and put by for use. Why should any man that has a garden buy mustard? Why should he want the English to send him out, in a bottle, and sell him for a quarter of a dollar, less and worse mustard than he can raise in his garden for a penny? The English mustard is, in general, a thing fabricated, and is as false as the glazed and the pasted goods; sent out by fraudulent fabricators of Manchester. It is a composition of baked bones reduced to powder, some wheat flour, some coloring, and a drug of some sort that gives the pungent taste. Whoever uses that mustard freely will find a burning in his inside long after he has swallowed the mustard. Why should any man, who has a garden, buy this poisonous stuff? The mustard seed, ground in a little mustard mill, is what he ought to use. He will have brand and all; and his mustard will not look yellow like the English composition; but, we do not object to Rye-bread on account of its color! Ten pounds of seed will grow upon a perch of ground; and ten pounds of mustard is more than any man can want in a year.
American Gardener.

TO DESTROY CATTERPILLARS.
A pistol, or common fowling piece, charged with a thimble full of gun powder, (or more if the distance requires it) without a wad, and the contents discharged into the nest, or web will destroy the whole. If the first discharge is not sufficient, repeat, till no appearance of web or worm remains. Care should be taken to place the powder at the bottom of the piece. This can be done with the butt of the ram-rod, or (which is best) a charger made of a piece of cane or tin, placed on the small end of the stick, and carried in safety to the bottom, the butt of the piece being turned upward until the powder is deposited.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.
A little spirit of turpentine applied to recent burns, will mitigate the pain, if not wholly remove it.

COCHIN CHINA.
The women are, in general, handsome, stout and well made, are intelligent, laborious, and follow all sorts of occupations. In the Buzars, and in the large cities, there are 50 women to 1 man! and it is remarkable, that in general, there are five times more girls than boys in Cochin China. They have the same characters as the Chinese use; but their language is entirely different, and a great deal more difficult to learn; in that, a single word has often several meanings—the word Ma, for instance, signifies at the same time, a mother, the chin, the sea, a goat, the devil, a spirit, &c. Corruption reigns in all classes, from the lowest to the highest, not excepting the King himself. Lawuits, notwithstanding appearances, are generally decided in favor of those who make the greatest presents. Capital crimes are punished by decapitation. It is surprising to observe, with what indifference criminals go to punishment—they commonly smoke their segar, as if they were going to a party of pleasure. Criminal women of high rank, are trampled under foot by elephants.
[Journ. Gen. of France.]

I lay it down as a sacred maxim, that every man is wretched in proportion to his vices; and affirm the noblest ornament of a young, generous mind, and the surest source of pleasure, profit, and reputation in life, to be an unreserved acceptance of virtue.

The Patterson (N. J.) Intelligencer, states that a man aged 104 years, came to that place last week from the city of New-York, on foot, a distance of 16 miles, to obtain employment. He is a native of Scotland.

RAPID IMPROVEMENT.
We yesterday received by mail, the first number of the "Rochester Daily Telegraph," published by Weed and Martin. The paper is well filled with advertisements. This is the second daily paper in Rochester: a town in the centre of this state, which a few years ago was a wilderness. The oldest child born in the town, has not yet reached its 17th year.
[N. York Daily Advertiser.]